

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1775.

# NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN



# JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published the 3d April 1775.  
Flour at 16s. per Cent.  
A WHITE Loaf of sack Flour to weigh  
12 lb. 13 oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.  
Wheat per Bushel 6s 0d  
Flour ————— 13 0  
Brown Bread ——— 14 0  
West-India Rum 3 1  
New-England do. 3 6  
Muscovado Sugar 6s 0d  
Single refined ditto 3 3  
Molasses ————— 3 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and  
Setting, till Thursday next.  
Day's Age. High Water. H. M. H. M.  
Thursday 18 21 after 4 33 before 7  
Friday 19 22 4 33 7  
Saturday 20 23 4 33 7  
Sunday 21 1 4 33 7  
Monday 22 2 4 33 7  
Tuesday 23 3 4 33 7  
Wednesday 24 4 4 33 7  
Days 24 Hours 54 Min. the 15th.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate  
of RICHARD BANCER, late of the  
City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, by bond,  
note, or book debt, are hereby desired to make  
speedy payment, and those who have any just  
demands against the said estate, are desired to bring  
in their accounts to

SARAH BANCER, Executrix.  
Who has for sale at her Dwelling-House, opposite  
the Golden Key in Hanover Square, sundry Euro-  
pean Goods belonging to the said estate, which  
will be sold reasonable for Cash—Among which are,  
Fine Irish Linen,  
Pistols, Lanes,  
Cotton Holland,  
Black Sattinet,  
Bombazines,  
Calicoes,  
Scotch and other Hand-  
kerchiefs,  
Sagittaries,  
Table Cloths,  
Garçing,  
Worsted and thread  
Stockings,  
Plain and figured Jeans,  
Pillows, Thickets,  
Black and cloth colour'd  
breeches patterns,  
Camblets,  
Callamaces,  
Tammies, Durants,  
Shalloons, Rattinetts,  
Crimson Moreses,  
93 95.

Walter and Tho' Buchanan, and Co.  
HAVE imported by the Brig Polly, from St. Chris-  
topher, and will be landed on Lupton's  
Wharf, for sale, to-morrow:—A Cargo of excellent  
RUM and SUGAR, which they will dispose of on  
the lowest terms, and take in payment, Flour,  
Wheat, Pot or Pearl Ashes, and Cornel.  
New-York, June 7, 1775. 93 95.

THE Partnership of Hodge and Shober, Printers,  
being dissolved the 31st of May: The Sub-  
scribers carry on the Printing Business, in all its  
branches, with accuracy and dispatch.—They have  
removed the New-York Printing Office higher up the  
same street, to the Corner House, a few doors from  
the Cornhill Church. They will be much obliged to  
their Employers, and endeavour to give them satis-  
faction.  
FREDERICK SHOBBER,  
SAMUEL LONDON.

MERVIN PERRY,  
WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER,  
Living between the Fly-market and Bowling Slip, in  
the house that lawyer James Riker lately moved  
out of, opposite William Post's, Painter, mends  
and repairs, in the best manner, and at the most  
reasonable rates.

MUSICAL, repeating, quarterly chime, and  
common weight clocks; repeating, horizon-  
tal, skeleton, transparent skeletons; Days of the  
month, and common watches. He has to sell, a  
gentle mahogany regulator, upon a construction  
different from the common clock.  
He wants an ingenious lad an apprentice, that  
can be well recommended, where he will have an  
opportunity of learning to make movements, and  
to finish, being the requisite and necessary branches  
to make the complete workman.  
Said Perry returns his thanks to the public, and  
in particular to his friends in town and country,  
for their past favours and custom, and hopes to  
have a continuance of their favours, as they may  
depend upon having their work done masterly,  
cheap, and with dispatch. 93 95.

DAVID WOOLHAUPTER  
INSTRUMENT-MAKER,  
In Fair Street, opposite St. Paul's Church,  
New York.

MAKES and sells all sorts of DRUMS and  
FIFES.—Drums made of Mahogany, curled  
Maple, and Beech wood, in the best and neatest  
manner, and has now a quantity ready made for  
sale.—He also makes Clarinets, Hautboys, German  
and common Flutes, and all sorts of Instruments. &c.  
93 95.

## A Constitutional Post-Office.

Is now kept, at J. Holt's Printing-Office, in Water-  
Street, near the Coffee-House, New-York.  
WHERE Letters are received in, and carefully  
dispatched upon the faithful Performance of Duty,  
and Execution of the most important Trusts that  
Business may require, as mess but Men of Property  
and approved Characters, will be employed.  
The Post for Philadelphia and the South Western  
Colonies set out about 8 o'clock every Monday  
and Thursday Morning, proceed that Day, thro' the  
Towns of Newark, Elizabeth-Town, Rahway, Wood-  
bridge, Bonam Town, Piscataway, and Branchburg,  
to Princeton, where they meet and Exchange Mails  
with the Posts from Philadelphia, who pass thro'  
Frankfort, Bristol, Trenton, and Maidenhead. These  
Posts the next Day (Tuesday) return with the  
Mails to the above Office in New-York, and to Mr.  
Bradford's, at the Coffee House in Philadelphia.  
From whence other Posts set out for the Westward  
and Eastward at the usual Times. Those from New-  
York for the Eastward, set out about 9 o'clock on  
Monday, about Noon on Thursday, and return to  
New-York with the Eastern Mail, on Wednesdays  
and Saturdays.

The Rates of Postage for the present, are the  
same that they used to be under the unconstitutional  
Post Office, and accounts are carefully kept of  
all the Monies received for Letters, as well as ex-  
pended on Riders &c. That when Rates and Rules  
are fixed, and Offices regularly established, through-  
out the British Colonies, by each Provincial and by  
the Continental Congress, what shall be done be-  
fore that Time, may be taken into the Account,  
and properly adjusted.

The Subscriber having at all Times, acted con-  
sistently, and to the utmost of his Power, in Sup-  
port of the English Constitution, and the Rights  
and Liberties of his Countrymen, the Inhabitants  
of the British American Colonies, especially as a  
Printer, regardless of his own Personal Safety or Pri-  
vate Advantage; and having always, both by Speech  
and Publications from his Press, openly, fully, and  
plainly denied the Right of the British Parliament  
to tax, or make Laws to bind Americans, in any  
Case whatsoever, without their own free Consent;  
and done his utmost to stimulate his Countrymen,  
with whom he is determined to live or die free, to as-  
sert and defend their Rights, against the Encroach-  
ments and unjust Claims of Great-Britain, and ev-  
ery other Power. And as he has, by this Conduct,  
incurred the Displeasure of many Men in Power,  
and been a very great Sufferer,—the present he  
believes, in this Country,—by the Stoppage and Ob-  
struction given to the Circulation of his News-  
papers by the Post Office, which has long been an  
Engine in the Hand of the British Ministry, to pro-  
mote their Schemes of enslaving the Colonies, and  
destroying the English Constitution; (he very In-  
stitution and Existence of this Office, afforded the  
Ministry, one of the most plausible Arguments in  
favour of their pretended Right to tax the Colonies,  
and was a Precedent of their admission of that  
Right, and of the exercise of it.) And as the Co-  
lonies are, at length roused to defend their Rights,  
and in particular to wrest the Post Office from the  
tyrannical Hands which have long held it, and  
put it on a Constitutional Footing; and many Gen-  
tlemen among the most hearty and able Friends to  
America, in this and the neighbouring Colonies,  
both in and out of the Continental Congress, hav-  
ing encouraged the Subscriber to hope, that they  
think him a proper person to hold the Office of Post  
Master in this Colony, with the Business of which he  
is well acquainted, and will favour his Application  
for the same; He humbly requests the Favour, Con-  
currence and Assistance of the Honourable Conven-  
tion of Deputies for this Colony, in his Appoint-  
ment to the said Office, the Duties of which it will  
be his constant Care to discharge with Faithfulness,  
and to general Satisfaction, ever grateful for Fa-  
vours conferred, and studious to deserve them.  
JOHN HOLT.

New York, June 6, 1775.  
YESTERDAY morning Run away from the sub-  
scriber, living in New-York, a German servant  
man, named HENRY HARMES, about 28 years of  
age, a Sugar baker by trade, pretends to be a Bread  
baker, and says he understands Husbandry; and was  
imported in Capt. Ackland from London, about  
three months ago. He is about 5 feet 6 inches  
high, well made, fair complexion, and black eyes.  
Had on when he absconded, a brown curled wig,  
pompadour cloth coat, waistcoat, and breeches, with  
yellow metal buttons, in imitation of spangles;—  
took with him a brown homespun waistcoat, a check  
and four white shirts, a worsted striped cap, and sev-  
eral other cloaths.—Whoever secures the said  
Run away, in any of his Majesty's Gaols, shall  
have Three Pounds Reward, and all necessary char-  
ges paid by—  
JOHN VAN CORTLANDT.

STOLEN or Strayed on Tuesday  
night the 30th of May last, from the subscri-  
ber, living in the County of Middlesex, New-Jersey,  
a likely well made five year old Mare, fourteen  
hands high, her colour sorrel with a mixture of  
white, a strip of white down her face, and some on  
her off fore foot; she is a natural trotter, has a good  
carriage, and is full of spirit.—Whoever takes up  
and returns the said Mare to the subscriber, or to  
Noah Marsh, Inn-keeper at Elizabeth-Town, or to  
Corbet Scudder near Westfield, or to the subscri-  
ber, shall have Five Dollars Reward, of either of  
the said persons to whom she shall be returned.  
DAVID STEWART.

The Remainder of Philadelphia's Account, begun in our  
last, of the Grants and Disbursements of the public  
Money, by our present General Assembly, from the  
Year 1769, viz.

Till the end of the year 1772, as per account in  
our last. ————— 4087 9 4  
1773  
Provision for the troops 1000 0 0  
Wood and candles for the Governor 400 0 0  
Judges salaries ————— 900 0 0  
Servants of the colony ————— 1448 12 3  
For contingencies ————— 100 0 0  
To Governor Tryon, to repay money  
he advanced for running a line be-  
tween this colony and Quebec 323 13 6  
To Governor Tryon for repairs of  
the fort and mansion house 1721 25 0  
To ditto, to complete the line be-  
tween this colony and Quebec 200 0 0  
To ditto, to purchase brass field pieces 500 0 0  
To ditto, to purchase 1000 weight  
of gun powder, and to the Judges  
for attending the circuits 500 10 4  
To Richard Morris, Esq; clerk of  
the court of oyer and terminer 150 0 0  
To Jacob Walton, Esq;—a balance  
due him for providing carriages  
for the cannon on the battery 80 9 6  
To Jacob Walton, and James Jauncey,  
Esqrs.—a balance due for repairing  
the battery 94 6 6  
To three persons for affixing the  
Attorney General in 1766  
To Gerard Bancker for his services  
respecting the line between this  
colony and New-Jersey 26 7 6  
For repairs at the fort 60 7 7 1/2  
To three persons for their appre-  
hending counterfeiters 137 10 3  
The Assembly sat 63  
days. Their wages } 683 12 0  
amount to }  
To which must be added  
For two members from  
Tryon county, at 1s  
per day each, for 16  
days 24 0 0  
For two members from  
Sunderland county, at  
1s. per day, each for  
16 days 24 0 0  
member  
1774  
Provision for the troops ————— 2000 0 0  
To Governor Tryon in part com-  
pensation for his loss by fire  
Shoe for fire wood and candles 400 0 0  
Do. for powder for the fort and  
battery 100 0 0  
Do. for money he paid survey-  
ors who ran the line between  
this colony and Quebec 331 9 9  
Do. for his expenses to Hartford  
to meet Governor Hutchinson,  
about settling the line between  
this colony and Massachusetts Bay 215 20 3 1/2  
Do. for repairs in fort George, &c. 105 0 0  
Reward for apprehending Ethan  
Allen, and seven others 500 0 0  
Judges salaries ————— 900 0 0  
Ditto for going the circuits 434 12 6  
To Judge Ludlow in part com-  
pensation for his loss by fire 300 0 0  
To Richard Morris, Esq; for going  
the circuits 150 0 0  
Servants of the colony 1987 5 6  
To Commissioners who met the Mas-  
sachusetts Bay Commissioners, to  
settle the line between this  
colony and Massachusetts Bay 237 13 0  
To William Nicol, Esq; for superin-  
tending the running out, and mak-  
ing the line of partition between  
this colony and Massachusetts Bay 125 9 10  
To four surveyors employed in run-  
ning and making lines 488 2 0  
To 3 persons for repairing the bat-  
tery, and flag for the fort 75 15 0  
For contingencies ————— 100 0 0  
To J. Duncan, Esq; in compensa-  
tion of a loss on Lake Ontario 60 0 0  
For devices to be pasted on the back  
of the bills of the last emission 254 0 0  
The Assembly sat 93 days. Their  
wages amount to 1000 16 0  
1775  
To the Governors of the hospital  
Lieutenant Governor's salary 4000 0 0  
Ditto wood, and candles 2000 0 0  
Judges salaries ————— 900 0 0  
Ditto for going the circuits 434 12 6  
Servants of the colony 2074 9 3  
For contingencies ————— 100 0 0  
To Joshua Root and Abijah Root, for  
assistance given an officer in execu-  
ting a warrant 50 0 0  
To Robert Yates, Esq; the surveyor  
employed in settling the line be-  
tween this colony and Massachu-  
setts Bay 36 10 12 1/2  
To Samuel Holland, Esq; for fixing  
the beginning of the 43d of lati-  
tude on Delaware 202 12 6  
To the Hon. James Jauncey, jun. Esq;  
—Salary as master of the rolls 319 7 6  
£ 8778 7 2 1/2

Brought over ————— £ 8778 7 2 1/2  
To Governor Tryon for repairs of  
the fort and battery 64 10 4  
To Theophilus Mardenbrook for re-  
pairs of the battery, and garden at  
the fort 9 22 2  
For repairing the Secretary's office  
reinstating and maintaining the  
administration of justice in Cum-  
berland county 1000 0 0  
For apprehending Ethan Allen, and  
6 others as rioters, £. 1s each 350 0 0  
To purchase wood on Schanona's island 450 0 0  
To Joseph Cox for lodging one of  
the commissioners appointed to  
settle the boundary between  
this province and New-Jersey 21 3 3  
To John Van Dalfam for repairing  
the battery 33 8 6  
To John Collins for completing the  
extension of the boundary line be-  
tween this colony and Quebec 85 0 0  
To Samuel Gale and William  
Wickham, Esqrs. for running  
the partition line between this  
colony and New-Jersey 269 15 9  
The Assembly sat 83 days. Their  
wages amount to 1100 0 0  
£ 8918 1 6 1/2

At this service is not yet perform-  
ed, the sum to be paid the Judges can-  
not be ascertained; but it is very pro-  
bable, that, on account of the disburse-  
ments in Cumberland county, it will exceed  
the sum allowed last year, which was  
£ 434 12 0

The amount of the present Assembly's wages.  
In 1769 ————— £ 318 8 0  
1770 ————— 710 8 0  
1771 ————— 873 12 0  
1772 ————— 816 0 0  
1773 ————— 840 0 0  
1774 ————— 1000 0 0  
1775 ————— 1100 0 0  
£ 5246 16 0 1/2

From a note at bottom of page 19 of a sermon  
preached at New-Haven, by the Rev. Benjamin  
Trumbull, in 1773. It appears, that the whole  
annual expense of government in the colony of  
Connecticut (including the wages of their Assembly,  
which consists of one hundred and forty members, who  
usually meet twice every year,) does not exceed  
£. 1000 lawful money, equal to £. 1773 6 8 New-  
York currency: so that the money granted by our  
present Assembly (including their wages) in about  
six years, would defray all the expenses of the co-  
lony of Connecticut, for more than thirty years.

## LONDON.

April 6. It is said the opening of the  
budget's delayed till another packet is re-  
ceived from North-America, as it is inten-  
ded to have no lottery this year if the pro-  
per supplies can be raised without.

The Earl of Bute lives the most abstem-  
ious life that can be imagined; he seldom  
or ever eats any hot or roast meats, and the  
quantity and quality of his wines is fixed  
daily by his physicians, as his speedy dis-  
solution would be the consequence of the  
smallest irregularity.

## Extract of a letter from Dublin.

"Notwithstanding the royal promise that  
no more pensions should be granted on this  
establishment, yet near ten thousand pounds  
per annum have, within this short time,  
been added to the pension list, during the  
present very candid administration. In one  
King's letter only, which arrived at the  
Castle last Friday, are orders for new pen-  
sions to the amount of 3,500. per annum.  
Our affairs are verging fast to ruin. The  
truth is the expenditure exceeds our income  
by almost 200,000. per annum.

When the Lord Mayor arrived yesterday  
at St. James's, he was informed by the Lord  
in waiting, that his Majesty expected his  
Lordship would not speak to him; to which  
the Lord Mayor answered, that the caution  
was needless, as he never expected or de-  
sired that honour.

The plan of military operations projected  
against the Americans is said to be this:  
General Gage is to continue chief in com-  
mand; the head quarters to be at Boston;  
detached parties of 2000 men each, com-  
manded respectively by the Generals Clinton,  
Howe, and Burgoine, are to be sent to Vir-  
ginia, and such of the provinces as are deem-  
ed the most refractory.

A certain Premier's wident trembles in  
his hand; he hath been repeatedly offered  
the Lordship of Ireland, which,  
it is imagined, he will be obliged to take or  
nothing.

The wharfs and keys about the custom-  
house are loaded with all kinds of merchan-  
dize, marked Army, which are going in the  
transports to Boston. One house in the Bos-  
ton trade, ships 20,000. in this manner,



and it is said to be done on a very advantageous footing, as the price of all European goods are much advanced in America.

April 6. On Thursday next Parliament will adjourn for the holidays to the 20th. After which the King's debts are to be paid, and the Budget to be opened. Also a vote of credit, of one million, to be given to support the civil war in America.

It is an absolute fact, that several respectable gentlemen of the Livery, in conjunction with some of the Common Council (who are not to be biased at any rate) have already in contemplation a plan that will flagger the present despicable ministry, and make a great bulwark in the political world, provided a certain answer is not satisfactorily given.

The court of Vienna hath assigned a pension of 6000 ducates to the King of Poland's brother.—This is the justice of crowned heads! to pillage a King of his territories, and pension his brother to demonstrate their affection for the family.

The Dutchess of Devonshire is the most envied woman this day in the bon ton; not for her personal charms, though they are many; not for her fortune, title, or equipage, though they are splendid to a degree; but for a delicious ostrich feather lately presented to her by Lord Stormont, on his arrival from Paris, measuring exactly one yard and three inches. The toppe crowned pullets of inferior plumage now look contemptible in her Grace's presence.

A Great Personage, who has given the lead in all the virtues as well as the decencies of her sex, has expressed her disapprobation to entirely of the unnatural manner of the present feathered head dress of the ladies, that she has more than once wished not to see any of them in the circle.

Extract of a letter from an English Gentleman at Calais, March 21.

An express arrived last week from Gibraltar, with information to his Majesty's Secretary at war, that the Spaniards had eight sail of the line ready for immediate sailing. The pretence was against the Moors, but it not being usual to equip an armament of such force, it caused a suspicion sufficient to advertise our court of the circumstance. Accordingly, the question was put to the Spanish Minister last Thursday, but we do not as yet hear that he has given a categorical answer to it.

So fullen and unexpectedly adverse, are the late dispatches from Madrid, that a war is apprehended more than ever; and a proposal has actually been made in our cabinet council, that in case of a rupture, we should furnish shipping and transports for 40,000 Moors, and land them in Spain. This is a plan that was formed by the Earl of Chatham when in administration, and would, as one stroke, throw the whole house of Bourbon in extricable confusion. It is well known, that in Grenada and Valencia are vast numbers of Secret Moors, that would join their friends on landing.

His Majesty's answer to the address, remonstrance, and petition of the Lord Mayor, &c. of London. Inserted in our last.

It is with the utmost astonishment that I find any of my subjects capable of encouraging the rebellious disposition which unhappily exists in some of my Colonies in North America. Having entire confidence in the wisdom of my parliament, the great council of the nation, I will steadily pursue those measures which they have recommended for the support of the constitutional rights of Great Britain, and the commercial interests of my Kingdom.

His Majesty's order in Council for prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, or any sort of arms or ammunition, expiring on the 19th inst. His Majesty hath been further pleased to command the said order to be continued for six months longer.

April 13. The House went into a Committee of Supply, and came to the following Resolutions, which were ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a sum not exceeding 262,437l. 7s. 10d. be granted to his Majesty for extraordinary expenses of the army, for the year 1774, and not provided for by Parliament.

To almost every article in this estimate Sir William Mayne objected, either on account of the manner of remitting money to Boston, which he contended might be sent by a man of war, by which a saving of one half per cent. would be made on the sum of 92,000l. which monstrous sum had been incurred under the head of extraordinaries at Boston alone in the course of the last year. The other items he particularly adverted to, in the same account, where 11,000l. charged on a contract to Anthony Bacon, Esq; for Negroes in the ceded Islands, 4000l. to a Gentleman in another place, 1,000l. paid for extraordinaries incurred in Scotland, 3,400l. in one article, for material for the use of the troops there, 11,000l. to Mr. Adair, the surgeon, and others, for several articles furnished to the army, with a variety of other items of a similar nature.

On Tuesday arrived the Ship Mary and Joanna, Capt. Thomson, in 5 Weeks and 3 Days from Cork in Ireland. Captain Thomson reports, that when he left Cork, the 5th of May, several Transports lay there, having on board three Regiments of Soldiers; that another Regiment at the same place were preparing to embark, and that the four were immediately to sail for New York, where they may be every Day expected.

## L O N D O N.

May 1. In the Council at Lord Gower's before the holidays, it was finally determined to reinforce General Gage yet further: to order him to leave 6000 men in Boston, and to march with 14,000 to Philadelphia; previously dispersing a proclamation declaring all persons who presume to meet in any extra-provincial Congress, rebels.

Another account we have received, makes the plan to be for the General entirely to evacuate Boston, leaving that town to the fleet.

It is said, that Lord North, before the rising of Parliament, will bring in a bill for solemnly declaring all extra provincial meetings among the colonies to be rebellious and punishable accordingly.

The Ensigns of the Order of Knight of the Bath, will, we hear be very soon bestowed on an American Governor, who will come over for the purpose as soon as the Generals Burgoyne, &c. arrive at Boston.

## D U B L I N, April 26.

Capt. Johnson, of the 46th regiment, now on Dublin duty, is appointed Governor of one of his Majesty's forts in North America.

## C O R K, May 1.

Last Friday morning sailed from Cove 24 transports with troops for Boston. They have had very flat weather, but mostly contrary winds since their departure.

Yesterday arrived here eleven transports from Plymouth, with the 3d and 11th regiments on board, which are to remain in this kingdom.

We are informed that six regiments of foot more on this establishment, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation.

## C A M B R I D G E, June 1.

General Putnam hath received a letter from one of the Indian nations near Canada, by which they testify their friendship for him and for the glorious cause in which the American patriots are engaged.

The Town of Salem, and other parts of the county of Essex, were alarmed last Tuesday morning by the appearance, off Salem harbour, of a or 3 armed vessels, supposed to be on some hostile design. A large body of men immediately assembled; but nothing extraordinary being attempted by the enemy, the people dispersed, after taking some necessary measures for their future safety.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, dated May 18, 1775.

"We hear from Halifax, that the people have at last shown they have spirit. It seems the agents for procuring forage for the expected regiment of dragoons had taken without the consent of the owner, and were shipping for Boston a great quantity of hay, on which the people set fire to, and wholly destroyed it; and when that work was finished, they attempted the like by the King's magazines, which they several times fired, but they were extinguished by the people from the ships of war lying there, who made a brisk fire on the people, and prevented them from effecting their design. The fugitives from Boston are gone for Halifax, but the people say, no d—d torres shall be allowed to breathe in their air, so that these d—ls, can't find a resting place there, which was the only place on the continent that they even dared to hope they might stay in."

## C A M B R I D G E, June 8.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the grand American army is nearly completed. Great numbers of the Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island troops are arrived; among the latter is a fine company of artillery, with four field pieces. Many large pieces of battering cannon are expected soon, from different places; twelve pieces, 18 and 24 pounders, with a quantity of ordinance stores, we are informed, are already arrived from Providence.

Last Wednesday night a number of Provincials, under the command of Colonel Robinson, made an acquisition of about 500 sheep, and 30 head of cattle from off Pettick's Island.

And on Friday night last, the Provincial troops made another acquisition of about 800 sheep and lambs from off Deer Island, together with a number of cattle. Major Crenshaw, who commanded this party, also took a barge belonging to one of the men of war, together with 4 or 5 prisoners.

## P R O V I D E N C E, June 3.

A number of the inhabitants of Plymouth, we learn, went a few days ago to Nantucket in whale boats, and took from thence 800 barrels of flour, the property of a merchant at Dartmouth, and which it is supposed was intended to be smuggled into Boston, for supplying the ministerial army.

Last week the company of the Train of Artillery, lately raised here, all well accounted, with four excellent field pieces, marched to join the American army near Bolton; they made a very military appearance, and are, without exception, as complete a body of men as any in the King's dominions.

The other companies raised here, and in the adjacent towns, as also several from the fourth counties, all able-bodied men, and well armed, have marched to the American camp.

Several companies of the Connecticut forces have also passed through this town, to join their brethren.

Twelve pieces of battering cannon, 18 and 24 pounders, with a quantity of ordinance stores, were sent from hence to the American company a few days since.

## N E W P O R T, June 5.

Extract of a letter from the committee of Correspondence at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to the Committee at Newbury, and transmitted to this place from the Congress at Watertown.

### "GENTLEMEN,

"We had two provision vessels seized, at the mouth of our harbour, the last night, by the Scarborough; and upon application to Capt. Barclay, for their release, find he has positive orders, from the Admiral, to take possession of all vessels laden with provisions, salt, or Molasses, and send them to Bolton; and says further, those orders are circular throughout the continent; we give this earliest intelligence for your government."

Last Saturday, George Rome having bought a quantity of flour, and put in some stores on the point, supposed for the use of the enemies of this country, a number of people collected together, and insisted on having the flour given up, which was accomplished before sunset, notwithstanding said Rome had the effrontery to insult the town, by getting a number of marines on shore, from the man of war in this harbour. The flour, being 84 barrels, was lodged in the brick market.

## To be SOLD,

THE times of a few indentured SERVANTS, on board the ship Lilly, Capt. Thomas Cochran, just arrived from Glasgow. They will be disposed of on very reasonable terms.—Inquire on board the said ship, lying at Lupton's wharf.

## ROBERT SINCLAIR,

On HUNTER'S QUAY, has for Sale, A FEW hampers of best London porter, old Madeira, Tencris, Frontinac, Malaga, and Red Port, Jamaica spirits, brandy, arrack, Scotch barley, and Scotch herrings in kegs, rice, &c. blue, and English cheese. Also, A few Logs Square Timber.

## WILLIAM THORNE,

TAYLOR and SHOP-KEEPER,

IS removed from Smith's-Fly to Hanover-Square, the next door to Jacob Walton's. Esq; takes this method to inform his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he has for sale the following articles suitable for the summer season, viz. Superfine broad cloths, white dimities, silk Damasks of various stripes, black fattinet, sagathes, nankeens, black breeches patterns; white and brown buckram, dowlas and Irish linsens, with trimmings, &c. He will undertake to make middle sized men's clothes, at the undermentioned prices, New York currency.

A plain suit superfine cloth	£. 9 10
Ditto half trimmed ditto	9 10
Ditto full dress ditto	10 10
A coat and waistcoat superfine cloth	6 17
A single coat superfine cloth	5 0
A thickest frock and waistcoat	4 4
A pair of best superfine worsted breeches	1 4
A pair of fine white jean ditto	1 8
A plain suit of livery, all cloth	6 10
A fullian frock and waistcoat lined	3 4
Gentlemen who choose to employ him may depend on having their clothes done in the gentlest manner.	
N. B. Last Saturday night, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, was stolen off his shop window, by some evil-minded person unknown, viz.	
1 piece yellow striped Damask, 35 yds. value	£. 13 0
1 piece dowlas, fine	3 15
1 piece white buckram	2 2
1 figured pattern jean for waistcoat	1 4
1 remnant thickest	0 12
1 remnant nankeen	0 12
	£. 20 13

Whoever secures the goods, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by the Public's obedient servant,

## WILLIAM THORNE,

## TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on Monday the twenty-sixth instant, at two o'clock.

THAT Tasted house, and lot of ground of John Gekron, at Newark, about 40 rods from the church, on the East side of the Common.—The house is 24 feet square, 2 rooms and a free place, an entry, and a good cellar; a shop separate from the house, 20 feet by 16 and a free place, a good well, the best of water, and several kinds of good fruit trees. The lot contains about half an acre; the title and condition will be made known on the day and place of sale.

## TO BE SOLD BY

## MURRAY, SANSON, and Co.

For Cash only, the following GOODS viz.

BROAD cloths, forest cloths and German serge, ratinets, shalloons, rammies and shawls; calimancoes, bombazines, silerets, muslins, lace-trimmings, broads, satins, pelouses, taffeties, broad and narrow Perlians, silk and flann handkerchiefs; velvets, lillings, and drawboys; furniture and other callions, chintzes, thread, cotton and worsted hose, mens gloves, womens silk and leather gloves and mitts; Irish linens, checks, Mosco gowns, coloured and white threads, lawn aprons and handkerchiefs; plain, spotted & figured, black & white gauzes, guise handkerchiefs, a large assortment of ribbons, warts and glass beads, earthen and felt hats; cutting elaper, and table cloths; an assortment of fans, blood and thread laces, sewing silk all colours; a variety of muslins, bed pants, scarf turk and batons, cap and apron tapes, striped ditto; silk forests, Damaskus, knee garters, shoes and quality bindings, worked and half shag, Scotch carpetings, flots and Goodwin's floors; bibles and testaments, fleashing and writing paper, sealing-wax and wafers, blue and green wags, clocks and watches.—A large assortment of saddlery; ditto of cream coloured wares, ditto of white flint glass ware, window glass, 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, and 21 by 9. An assortment of hardware, viz. knives and forks, cutlery and penknives, buckles, buttons, pewter, darning and common needles, pistols, frying pans and brass kettles.—An assortment of jewellery; Jamaica spirits, West India and common rum, Muscovado and loaf sugar, pimento, coffee, indigo, snuff, tobacco, short pipe, copperware, flint and bullet, Indian dressed deer leather and racoon skins, a few bear skins, wool and cotton cards, Spanish brown, white lead and Venetian red, &c. &c. &c.

MURRAY, SANSON, and Co. would take it as a particular favour, if all those whose accounts are due, would pay off the same. Those also who are indebted to Robert and John Murray, are requested to discharge their accounts.

WHEREAS Benjamin Shelden, Benjamin Gardner, and James Spencer, did make, and with their hands subscribe a certain writing, bearing date the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord 1775, and published the same twelve weeks successively in John Holt's New-York Journal, or the General Advertiser, and the New-York Gazette and weekly Mercury, printed by Hugh Gaine, being two of the public news papers of this colony; which said writing is by the tenor thereof directed to all persons interested in the land hereafter mentioned, and recites,

THAT WHEREAS Stephen Van Rensselaer, late Lord and proprietor of the Manor of Rensselaerwerk, in the county of Albany, deceased, did, in his life time lay out, and set apart a certain tract of twelve thousand acres of land situated on the east side of Hudson's river, in the fourth east corner of the said Manor, known by the name of Stephen Town, being bounded and bounded as follows, beginning at a black birch tree standing in the fourth boundary line of the said Manor, six or seven miles east by the needle from the C. wh end of Haverdam in Hudson's river; and run thence east by the needle four hundred chains, to a black wood tree marked, Thence north twenty one degrees, east three hundred and thirty two chains, thence west by the needle, three hundred and eighty one chains; thence south twenty three degrees and thirty minutes, west three hundred and thirty nine chains to the black birch tree first mentioned. And whereas five thousand acres, part of the said twelve thousand acres of land have been laid out and surveyed into fifty lots of one hundred acres each, being numbered from one to fifty.

AND WHEREAS the said Stephen Van Rensselaer did afterwards in his life time, in and by several indentures of lease and release, the lease bearing date the day before, and the release the twenty fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty five, grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm unto James Gray, Samuel Brown, James Gray, jun. David Paisy, Benjamin Willard, Jahiel Woodbridge, Nathan Bell, Joseph Willard, Josiah Ball, Elijah Wilson, Phineas Whitney, Abel Rowe, Eli Paisy, Ebenezer Noble, Amos Beard, Jonathan Walker, Daniel Hubbard, David Noble, William Wright, Samuel Wilson, David Bagg, and David Paisy, jun. and to each of their several heirs and assigns forever, each two of the said fifty lots of one hundred acres, as also two fifth parts of the said undivided lands in the said tract of twelve thousand acres, to be divided into fifty equal parts, of which said fifty mentioned undivided land, we the subscribers were part owners; and did thereby give notice, that Daniel Hall, Daniel Denison, and Samuel Sherman, all of Little Housack, in the said Manor, persons not interested in the said land, pursuant to the several acts of this colony, made for the partition of lands, are appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said undivided lands, so released as aforesaid; and that the said Commissioners would meet on Wednesday the twelfth day of April then next, at the house of Obadiah Gardner, keeper at Little Housack aforesaid, as by the said writing so published as aforesaid, relation being thereto had may appear.

NOW THEREFORE, we the said Daniel Hall, Daniel Denison, and Samuel Sherman, Commissioners appointed as aforesaid, hereby signify our appointment, and do Give Notice, that we will meet at the house of James Spencer, in the said Stephen Town, Manor and county aforesaid, on the twenty fifth day of July next, to proceed on the said partition. And we desire all persons concerned to attend accordingly. Given under our hands at Albany, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1775.

DANIEL HALL, DANIEL DENISON, SAMUEL SHERMAN, } Commissioners.

The sixth year of this advertisement in this country concerning

## WATCHES.

## JOHN SIMNET, (one of the

best who brought this curious and useful manufacture to perfection,) continues to repair and clean old watches, much cheaper and better than is usual, and fills excellent new watches, in gold, silver, metal, &c. which will require no expense, cleaning, or repairing, except abouted and best places at 1/6. Removed next door to the white corner house, New-York, opposite to the Coffee House, and lower corner of the bridge, a dial plate over the window.

## NEW-L

The New York Gazette to send sufficient fortresses of Ticonderoga until that provide purpose, and the pence—those of that province.

We hear that der have within at Philadelphia.

Eight companies are ordered to re of the companies.

Lieut. Dewey Boston to New man of war in which were the and Howe, who the provincial a of 2 he replied about 10,000, 4 and 5000.

derstand how troops could be ber of 22,000 get in, and well PHILADELPHIA.

In PROVINCIAL TROOPS.

RESOLVE do earnestly bants of ever throughout this the 29th day of them as a day prayer, (unless shall, before this day) in order to of a mighty calamity; and blessing on such supporting our legs, and red between Great Colonies.

H. H. Lark Warden Capt. McCullough from Bolton, By this vessel troops at Cork of the transport to the Cove.

Last Thursday Italian of this of sit on hundred ny of one hundred twelve, and for pieces) a troop panies of light men, in the w Men, marched to joined in brigade exercise, singing, dexterity scarce from such short the honorable NENTAL CON sand spectators, number of the of this city.

N E W Wednesday chas, Esq; for ty's ship Albi.

The Provinc shire, have vote rican forces.

We hear from Committee for raise 800 men liberty; and th was made public mediatly inlited for the defence of Ticonderoga.

Last week the raised by the col the command of their station at T

A few days ward Mr. Willm indefatigable in of Post Offices in which he has ter having been tees, Provincial in the colonies chusetts Bay, R cut, throughout riders, and rates and to be laid gress, there to b shall be thought and the other g similar measures been continued a proposed to give matter.

On the 31st of cial Congress of at Watertown. Langdon, Presid a sermon, was from those word will restore thy thy comforters a wards than shalt outness, the faith



NEW LONDON, June 2.

The New York Provincial Congress have defined the General Assembly of this colony to send sufficient force to hold the important fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, until that province can raise troops for the purpose, and they will reimburse the expense—those fortresses being within the limits of that province.

We hear that five tons of good gun powder have within a few weeks past been made at Philadelphia.

Eight companies of Col. Parsons' regiment are ordered to rendezvous in this town; four of the companies are already here.

Lieut. Dewey, in a tender, bound from Bolton to Newport, was brought to by a man of war in Boston Bay on board of which were the Generals Burgoyne, Clinton and Howe, who asked him what numbers the provincial and regular armies consisted of? He replied, the provincials consisted of about 10,000, and the regulars of between 4 and 5000. They said they did not understand how so large a number of regular troops could be blockaded up by such a number of provincials; and added, let US but get in, and we'll soon find elbow room!

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

In Provincial Congress of New Jersey.

Trenton, June 3, 1775.

**RESOLVED**, That this Congress do earnestly recommend to the inhabitants of every religious denomination, throughout this province, that the 20th day of June last be observed by them as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, (unless the Continental Congress shall, before that time, appoint some other day) in order to deprecate the displeasure of Almighty God, in this season of public calamity; and humbly to implore his divine blessing on such measures as may be used for supporting our invaluable rights and privileges, and restoring concord and harmony between Great Britain and her American Colonies.

H. FISHER, President.

Last Wednesday the Ship Prosperity, Capt. McCullough arrived here in six weeks from Belfast, with 400 passengers, all well. By this vessel we learn that part of the troops at Cork had embarked on board some of the transports, which were taken down to the Cove.

Last Thursday morning the *Three Battalions* of this city and liberties, consisting of five hundred men, the artillery company of one hundred and fifty (with two twelve, and four six pound brass field pieces) a troop of light horse, several companies of light infantry, rangers, and riflemen, in the whole above *Two Thousand Men*, marched to the Commons, and having joined in brigade, went through the manual exercise, firing, and manoeuvres, (with a dexterity scarcely to have been expected from such short practice) in the presence of the honorable Members of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, and several thousand spectators, among whom were a great number of the most respectable inhabitants of this city.

NEW YORK, June 15.

Wednesday morning died Patrick Strachan, Esq; senior lieutenant of his Majesty's ship *Asia*.

The Provincial Congress of New Hampshire, have voted 2000 men to join the American forces.

We hear from Albany, that the General Committee for that city have resolved to raise 800 men, for the defence of American liberty; and that as soon as this resolve was made public, three companies were immediately enlisted, who have since marched for the defence of the important fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

Last week the 4th regiment of troops, raised by the colony of Connecticut under the command of Col. Hinman, marched for their station at Ticonderoga.

A few days ago returned from the eastward Mr. William Goddard who has been indefatigable in soliciting the establishment of Post Offices on constitutional principles, in which he has at last succeeded, the matter having been taken up by the Committee, Provincial Congresses, or Assemblies, in the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, throughout which, offices post masters, riders, and rates of postage are established, and to be laid before the Continental Congress, there to be approved, or altered as shall be thought expedient—it is hoped this, and the other governments, will come into similar measures—the rates of postage have been continued as before. In our next, it is proposed to give a particular account of this matter.

On the 31st of May last, the new Provincial Congress of the Massachusetts Bay, met at Watertown, before whom the Rev. Dr. Langdon, President of the College, preached a sermon, well adapted to the occasion, from those words in Isaiah 1. 26. "And I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counsellors as at the beginning: afterwards thou shalt be called, the city of righteousness, the faithful city."

A gentleman that left Boston about six days ago, assures for fact, that he saw landed on the Long Wharf at that place, out of one boat only, no less than 64 dead men that had been killed by the provincials at the late attack at Noddle's and Hog Islands, as mentioned in our last.

Thursday last Mr. Isaac Sears was voted a member of our Provincial Congress, in the room of Mr. George Folliot, who did not attend; and the same day Mr. William Bedlow, and Mr. John Woodward, were chosen members of our Committee, in the room of Mr. Samuel Jones, and Mr. George Folliot, who declined serving.

From a Dublin paper of the 14th of April, we have the following paragraph, "The Spaniards have in Carthage harbour, 14 sail of the line, 15 sail of frigates, and 14000 men embarked. This hath caused a memorial to be dispatched to Madrid, which departed last Monday."

We hear that markets are very high among the Windward Islands; and that the Spaniards have purchased all the provisions that could be brought at St. Eustacia.

In a Charlestown paper of May 26 is the following extract of a letter from Antigua, dated May 6. "A report is current and is but too well founded, that Governor Shirley and Lieut. Governor Stuart, both of Dominica, about Sunday last, fought a duel at the Saints, an island near G. udaloupe, and that Mr. Shirley fell. Stuart is gone to Martinico."

In Provincial Congress, at New York, June 10th, 1775.

**THE** memorial of Robert and John Murray, on the subject of their breach of the Association of the late Continental Congress; and the several papers annexed to it, whereby they pray to be restored to their former commercial privileges; being read, (on a reference thereto to us by the Continental Congress) and it appearing that they the said Robert and John Murray, have published a printed hand bill, reflecting their conduct for their said offence, and their resolution for the future strictly to adhere to the said Association, and to the further orders of the Continental Congress, the Provincial Congress of this Colony, and the general committee of Association for this city and county, with a favour for the said Robert (who is one of the people called Quakers) as to his religious principles. And they having voluntarily paid the expense that accrued for boat hire and otherwise, in the attendance of the committee of observation, for the purpose of preventing any goods from being landed from on board the ship *Beulah*; and they having also by letters under their hands requested the committee of Elizabeth Town, in New Jersey, to keep in their custody, at the costs and risk of them the said Robert and John Murray, the several goods by them landed from on board of the said ship, contrary to the said Association, until two vessels shall arrive from London with goods into this Colony, after a general importation from Great Britain to the Colonies, shall take place.

*Resolved therefore*, That the said Robert and John Murray shall be, and they are hereby fully restored to their commercial privileges, and declared to be entitled to the forgiveness of the public.

A true copy from the Minutes, JOHN Mc. KESSON, Secy

Extract of a Letter from London, dated 5th of April 1775.

"I assure you that Messrs. Harring and Angelica, entered the last week at the Custom House, upwards of £20,000 Sterling worth of goods, to be shipped on board his Majesty's April Packet as baggage—I now give you a hint that seven persons from America are in Scotland ordering goods in the ship *Lilly*, Capt. Thomas Cochran, from Greenock; as he does not sail before the tenth of April, you will receive this first. Capt. Cochran sails for New York, and not for Philadelphia."

In consequence of the above letter having been published in one of the Philadelphia papers, a sub-committee was appointed to wait on Captain Cochran, who declared that Messrs. George and John Buchanan, owners of the ship *Lilly* had been to particularly careful to prevent any goods being shipped on board said ship; that they gave strict orders to Capt. Cochran, that no trunks chests or packages should be shipped without strict examination: And Captain Cochran further declared, he was ready to make oath that no goods, wares, or merchandise was shipped on board said ship to his knowledge.

On the 13th day of June, 1775, personally appeared before me David Matthews, Esq; a German, of the East Ward, in the city of New York, Thomas Cochran, commander of the ship *Lilly*, who being duly sworn on the holy evangelists of almighty God; deposeth and faith, that having seen the above extract of a letter relative to goods being ordered to be shipped in the ship *Lilly*, whereof he is master, published in one of the Philadelphia newspapers; the same is false and groundless: That not

one bale, package, or any kind of goods, wares, or merchandizes were imported in the said ship *Lilly*, on her last arrival here, to this deponent's knowledge, or belief: That the owners of said ship gave strict orders, that no trunks, bales, or packages should be put on board the said ship, without strict examination; and that if any came on board containing merchandize, they should be reloaded, which orders were strictly complied with, and further faith not.

Thomas Cochran.

Sworn this 13th day of June, 1775.

Before me David Matthews.

New Milford, Litchfield County, Connecticut, May 29th, 1775.

Mr. Holt.

Please to insert the following in your next Paper, and you will serve the public in general, and oblige many of your constant customers in particular.

**THE** Committee of observation, for said New Milford, having duly notified Z. Charish Ferris, Joseph Ferris, jun. James Osborne, Daniel Taylor, Nathaniel Taylor, and Hezekiah Stevens, jun. all of said New Milford, to appear before said Committee this day, to give reason, if any they had, why they and each of them should not be advertised, as FOSTERS to the rights of British America, and said Z. Charish Ferris, Joseph Ferris, jun. James Osborne, Daniel Taylor, and Hezekiah Stevens, jun. having neglected to appear, and to give any satisfactory answer to said Committee; and said Nathaniel Taylor having appeared, and declared his opposition to the oaths of the Continental Congress, and said Committee having fully deliberated upon, and finding each of the aforementioned persons obstinately fixed in their opposition to the oaths of said Congress, and the (now bleeding) cause of America; thinks itself in duty bound, to make this publication, that each of said persons may be universally neglected, and treated as incorrigible enemies to the rights of British America, according to the eleventh article of the Association, entered into by said Congress.

By Order of the Committee, SAMUEL CANFIELD Com. Clk.

N. B. Five other persons being also notified to appear with the above, have made their recitation, and signed a compliance in full, with the doings of the Congress, to the acceptance of the Committee.

Extract of a Letter dated at Hartford in Connecticut June the 5th.

"Mr. Hyde, the Boston post, reports, that a vessel bound to London, on board of which Mr. Robert Temple, a high flying Tory, was passenger, sprung a leak soon after her departure and put into Plymouth, (New England) to refit. That the people took Temple prisoner, sent him to the camp at Cambridge, secured his papers, and opened a great number of letters, many of which were from officers of the army at Boston. That those letters in general are full of complaints and expressions of uneasiness. Some of the officers desire and entreat to be sent out, others say they are fighting in a bad cause, and apprehensive of a mutiny; others mention a difference between the General and the Admiral, and that the army in general are disheartened and uneasy; other letters are full of invectives against the poor *Tankards*, as they call us.—We hear the Provincial Congress will keep Temple as an hostage, but I hope they will let the vessel go, with the above letters."

We hear a man of war is stationed off Portsmouth, has taken two vessels laden with provisions and has orders to take all such, and all that have West India goods on board, &c.

We hear that on Sunday last, the house of William Byard Esq; at Greenwich was struck with lightning, when several locking glasses were shattered, other furniture damaged and a Negro woman hurt, but not dangerously. It is supposed the lightning was conducted into every room in the house by the means of a bell wire.

The following Extract of a letter, dated the 5th of June instant, in the Provincial Camp at Cambridge from a gentleman of undoubted veracity and intelligence gives a more authentic, and in many respects, a more particular account of the late action at Noddle's and Hog Islands, than any that has appeared in the public papers, and therefore will doubtless be acceptable to the reader.

"When our people were engaged in taking the Rock, &c. from Noddle's and Hog Islands the king's troops made an attack upon them. On Hog Island, the combat began about 9 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued almost incessantly till midnight. The attack was made with cannon, swivels and small arms, from an armed schooner, sloop, and eight or ten barges, upon our people, who had small arms only: but were very advantageously posted by Colonel Putnam who got to them just in season to station and command them properly. He placed them in a ditch up to their waists in water, and covered by the bank, to their

necks: The schooner, sloop and boats full of men, came within 12 or 15 rods of them, and gave our people a fine opportunity to place their shot well. About midnight the fire ceased a little, and our people retreated to the main land, where they were soon after joined by Capt. Foster with two field pieces, which were planted on the way of Winnsimut ferry. At day light the combat was renewed, as the schooner passed the ferry way, she was briskly attacked by our people, with the field pieces and small arms, which soon clearing her deck, she drifted on shore, where our people set fire to her, and she blew up, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of the people in the boats, &c. to tow her off, and save her from destruction.—In this they expended themselves much to our fire, and suffered greatly. When they found the schooner was lost, they with difficulty towed off the sloop, much disabled, and retired to their den; and thus ended the combat, at about 9 o'clock in the morning. In the afternoon, (Sunday) our people got out of the wreck 12 four pounders 6 swivels, and every thing else that was valuable, without molestation; they afterwards removed or destroyed from both the Islands, all the Rock, &c. viz. about 5 or 600 sheep, 30 hawks, about as many cattle, a large quantity of hay, and burned all the barns and houses."

"All this was done in sight, and as we may say, under the noses of the whole fleet and army at Boston, without molestation.—The killed of the enemy (viz. Gen. Gage's crew of *enemies* to the British constitution) they themselves allow to be more than 100, besides wounded; others who have good opportunity to know, say, their killed and wounded exceed 300, and I believe they have suffered as much as in their precipitate flight from Lexington, on the memorable 19th of April." Our killed, none I wounded—three!—Heaven apparently, and most evidently fights for us; covers our heads in the day of battle, and shields our people from the assaults of our common enemies.—What thanks can speak our gratitude?"

Their interpositions, and our determined resolutions, may perhaps make our haughty enemies glad to quit their unjust possessions, for a cooler and more calm retreat, in some distant quarter of the globe; and leave us peaceably to enjoy those rights and liberties which God in our nature has given us, as our unalienable right, and which they are most unjustly endeavouring to wrest from us by violence."

"The men of war's cruisers are out with orders to take all vessels with provisions, or any kind of West India goods. Two men of war lying in Portsmouth river, have taken two corn ships bound in there, to supply the necessities of the place and were about sending them to Boston Governor Wentworth went on board to solicit their discharge, and represented the necessity of the town, but without effect. This proceeding has so exasperated the people, that not a single Tory is left in the province, and some of the most bigotted, have quitted the cause, declared for the people and join them in their most spirited measures, &c."

"An important expedition was on foot, but as we have received no news of its success we fear it has miscarried."

Last Monday morning a quantity of military stores were taken from what we called the King's stores, at Turtle Bay, and carried clear off.

Yesterday one M. Donald, who it is said had been privately assisting men to serve under General Gage, against their country, was taken into custody, and conducted by a party of the city Grenadiers, before the Provincial Congress then sitting, where he was examined, and returned in custody.—We hear some important discoveries were made.

On Tuesday the 6th instant there was an exchange of prisoners at Cambridge, between the Provincial and Regulars which was managed by Gen. Putnam on the one part, and Major Moncrief on the other. [Want of room prevents the publication of many interesting articles.]

TO BE LET,

THE 6th floor of a genteel house, neatly furnished, near the C. Sec. House.—Inquire of the Printer. 93—

**A PERSON** who is in every respect qualified, offers his services to any Gentleman, or set of Gentlemen in the country, to take charge of their youth; and instruct them, after the most approved method, in every essential branch of a complete English education.

As he can produce the most satisfactory testimonies of his ability and moral character, a genteel subsistence is expected. Apply by letter, or otherwise, to C. D. at the Printer's. 93

New York, North Castle, May the 25, 1775.

**I** THE subscriber being now in almost confinement in my own house, do hereby signify my condition of my intention to present a petition to the General Assembly of this colony, at their next meeting, for the benefit of an insolvent debt; and to be discharged from my debts, agreeable to what law they shall be passed to make in my favour. 93

ICHABOD GEDDEN



POETS CORNER.

ON HAPPINESS.  
WHATEVER different paths Mankind pursue,  
Oh, Happiness! 'tis thee we keep in view!  
'Tis thee in every action we intend,  
The noblest motive, and superior end!  
Thou dost the scarcely-felt soul incline;  
Its first desire, and conscious thought, is thine;  
Our infant hearts are sway'd by thee alone,  
When Pride and Jealousy are yet unknown.  
Through life's oblique and wild variety,  
Our steadfast wishes never start from thee.  
Thou art, of all our waking thoughts, the theme,  
We court thee too in every nightly dream;  
Th' immortal flame with equal ardour glows,  
Nor one short moment's intermission knows:  
Whether to Courts or Temples we repair,  
With restless zeal we search thee every where;  
Whether the Roads that to Perdition lead,  
Or those which guide us to the Stars, we tread,  
Thine is the Hope, th' insatiable Prize,  
The glorious Mark on which we fix our eyes!  
Thy charms th' enamour'd Libertine entice  
Thro' all the wild destructive paths of Vice;  
Th' adventurous Man refines in Sin, and makes  
(In search of thee) to Hell new beaten tracks;  
Inchanting Pleasures dances in his sight,  
And tempts him forward by a treacherous light;  
But while thy flattering smiles his thoughts inflame,  
Thou prov'st to him a mere fantastic name;  
A false delusion, and a pleasing cheat,  
A gaudy vision, and a soft deceit,  
Which, while the Wretch pursues with eager pace,  
And seems to overtake thee in the race,  
An airy phantom mocks his fond embrace:  
His arms, in vain, the sportive shade would fold,  
Still, like a gliding Ghost, it slips his hold;  
The disappointment heightens yet his rage,  
And tempts him with fresh ardour to engage;  
Successful, (but unwearied) in the strife,  
He still pursues thee to the verge of life!  
With life compell'd his dotage to resign,  
The last despairing sigh he breathes is thine!  
The pious Man directs his views to thee,  
And proves thy most pathetic Votary;  
Virtue itself, even Virtue, he regards,  
But as thy favour, and the fatigues rewards;  
To silent Shades, and Solitude obscure,  
Far from the world thou dost his steps allure;  
But there he lives retir'd, a glorious Epicure,  
And gladly quits the fleeting joys of Sense,  
In search of bliss more lasting and intense.  
Not such as the fond Lover's heart beguiles,  
When, without art, his yielding Mistress smiles;  
Not such as fill the youthful Hero's mind,  
When wreaths of victory his temples bind;  
His thoughts a nobler luxury would prove,  
Such as the blest Immortals know above!  
A spark divine, like theirs, his breast inflames,  
Enjoyment all divine, like theirs, he claims,  
Licentious and unbounded in his aims,  
To Pleasure's sacred Spring his soul aspires,  
There only hope to quench his insatiate desire.  
Not cautious hell the passion can suppress,  
Fid by thy name, alluring Happiness!  
Undaunted he maintains the generous strife,  
And struggles for thee to the close of life,  
Then joyful clasps thee in his dying arms,  
And yields his breath, possess'd of all thy Charms.

**TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.**  
WHEREAS on Saturday night the 31 Instant, the Store of the Subscribers in Elizabeth-Town, was broke open, and the following goods taken, viz. 8 or 10 pieces purple Calico, 1 piece Curran Calico, white ground, large purple flowers, 3 or 4 pieces light Chintz, 10 pieces Lawns and Cambrics, 1 dozen black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, 10 pieces Ribbons, half a piece black Satin, half a piece black Peacock, 1 piece Macaroni printed Velvet, pink ground, figured with black, half a piece white Satin, and a number of other goods, the particular articles of which cannot at present be ascertained. The above Reward will be paid to any person who discovers the perpetrators of this Robbery, so that the Goods may be found, and they convicted, by  
JONATHAN MORRELL and Sons.  
Elizabeth Town, June 6. 1775. 92 93

**To be SOLD,**  
A BILL of Exchange, for Sixteen Pounds Sterling, payable in London.—For Particulars, inquire of the Printer. 91 4

**STOLEN**  
YESTERDAY about a o'clock, from on board a sloop lying at Burling's Slip, 154 dollars tied up in a leather bag, by HENRY LLOYD, an English man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, short curled black hair, and remarkable black eyes, a smart sensible man; had on a Sailor's short blue Jacket, and blue and white striped Trowsers.—Whoever takes up and secures the said THIEF in any Gaol, with all the Money and other Effects that shall be found with, or deposited by him in other hands, shall receive FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward, besides all reasonable Charges.  
90 91. STEPHEN THOMP.

**White Plains, West-Chester Gaol, June 5, 1775.**  
PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of Philip Rife, an insolvent debtor, confined in the Gaol at the White Plains, West-Chester County, being one of the persons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors, within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons;" that he the said insolvent debtor, has presented his petition to the Worshipful John Thomas, Jonathan Fowler, and Caleb Fowler, Esqrs. three of the Judges of the Superior Court for said County of West-Chester; which petition, together with his accounts and inventory annexed to the same, are filed with the Clerk of the said Court, for the inspection of the Creditors aforesaid; and the said insolvent debtor, doth hereby notify his Creditors, that he intends to apply to the said Judges, or two of them, on Friday the 9th day of July next, at the Court House on the White Plains, West-Chester, aforesaid, for his discharge, agreeable to the directions of the said Act. 92 93.

John Laboyteaux, TAYLOR, At BECKMAN'S SLIP, HAS FOR SALE, A NEAT Assortment of su-

perfine CLOTHS of the most fashionable colours now worn in London.—A L S O,  
Fine mill'd drab cloths for watch coats, Superfine Bath coatings, Do. white and cloth coloured corderoys, Do. spotted vellures, Do. hair shag, Scarlet, green, buff, white, and sky blue casimirs, White and crimson feather'd velvet, White jeans, Elegant gold and silver mixed tambour waist-coats, on white, pea green, French gray, and buff chain tabby. White, crimson, and black chain tabby. Rich black twilled silk, very neat for breeches. Rich white silk flannels, Do. white silk serge de-roy, Superfine white Dutch cord, Do. black prince's buff, Do. silk and worsted breeches patterns, Do. satinets, Do. rattinets and shal-loons, White and brown buck-rams, Likewise, a large and elegant assortment of gold and silver lace, among which are some half laces for hats.—Gold and silver spangled buttons and loops, gold and silver treble French chain, single do. gold and silver cord, gold and silver shag, do. thread, do. vellum, rich gold and silver spangled Broad-burgh loops for gentlemen's cloths, gold and silver spig tassels, gold and silver fringe ornamented with bullion knots for epaulettes.—Any gentleman that chooseth to have buttons made of the same cloth, can have them worked with pearl and shagpile, with any spig or flower, that he or they may choose, as neat as those made in London.—He makes clergymen's and lawyer's gowns.  
Do. black and silver velvet, White and nanken cotton twill, Brown Seftia Holland, Gold and silver spangle buttons, Gold and silver basket do. Death head do. Gilt and plated do. Polished steel buttons, very neat, Gold and silver ware vellum loops with spangled heads, Gold and silver hat bands with buckles, Gilt and silvered hooks and eyes, Taylor's shears and irons, Taylor's notches, Best Whitechapel needles, Tambour needles with cases, Sewing silk, Black four corded silk for embroidery, Tambour silk and twist well sorted, Scarf twill, Nanken and cloth coloured thread, Tassels nankens.

**THOMAS GARDNER,**  
At his store in William Street, (formerly Wolfe and Cart-Street) has for sale, A GENERAL Assortment of European and India goods, which he will dispose of wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, for cash, among which are—A large quantity of 3-4, 7-8, and yard wide Irish Linens, 2-4 Irish sheeting, brown and white Russia sheetings; Osnaburgh and raven duck, white drilling, 7-8 yard wide, and yard and 3-8 cotton check; white Dutch cord, nankens, black and coloured India taffety, women's colour'd fans, raffia, pack and pound pins; a large assortment of cheap gold and tinseel lace, gold loops and buttons, with many other articles now in demand, and too tedious to mention. 90 3

**INOCULATION.**  
THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Public, that he continues with his usual Success to inoculate for the Small-Pox in the most approved Method, at the pleasantly situated House, near the City of New-Brunswick, as formerly advertised in this Paper. The strictest Attention is given, and every Thing necessary provided, at a moderate and easy Rate, by the Public's most obedient humble Servant,  
JOHN COCHRAN.  
New-Brunswick, May 27th, 1775. 91 4

**To be SOLD,**  
TWO likely Negro men, between 25 and 30 years of age, they have had the small pox, and sold for no fault, but for want of employ. Inquire of the Printer. 90 3

**To be sold, or hired out by the month, or year,**  
A YOUNG able bodied Negro man, has had the small pox and m-a-d-e; he is capable of either town or country work—or will suit an Albany shipper. Inquire of John W. Smith, in King Street. 90 93

**TO BE SOLD,**  
By DENNIS McREADY, TOBACCONIST,  
At his Store and Tobacco Store in Wall Street. FINE Pipe-stem in square and round carvings, common & great, fine plug & twist. The very best quality of leaf, made up in carrels for gentlemen that would chuse to rasp their own pipes. Cut tobacco made up in any form that may answer the market intended for, best. Scotch snuff in bottles and bladder; pepper snuff rasped or ground; in lead canisters. Best inspected leaf tobacco, by the hundred or tierce. A choice parcel of opium, and purple indigo; and a small parcel of good RICE. 90 93

**FRANCIS and CAMPBELL,**  
HAVE opened the large commodious house lately occupied by Edward Smith, in the corner of Warren-Street, in the road to the Water Works, for the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen whose favours they may have the pleasure to receive; and for their agreeable reception, coffee, hot rolls, meat, cakes, and every other genteel entertainment is provided, whether for large or small companies. The long room and other apartments now fitted in the neatest manner, and that respectful attendance which they flatter themselves will give satisfaction.  
N. B. The Queen's Head Tavern, near the Exchange, kept by said Francis and Campbell, as usual. 92 4

Manover-Place, New York,  
**JEREMIAH ANDREWS,** JEWELLER.  
CONTINUING his business still in the same place, thinks it proper to acquaint shop keepers and traders, who are under disadvantages by reason of the non-importation, that he is willing cheerfully to bear his part; therefore engages to make every article for such, pertaining to his branch, as cheap as they could be imported from London, and materials good. He returns thanks to his customers for their past, and hopes a continuance of their future favours, which he will always gratefully acknowledge. Also informs them and the public, that he hath a great variety of patterns of the newest fashions, which he received from London since his last advertisement.

**JOHN and WILLIAM LEARY,**  
At their Grocery Store in the House formerly occupied by Garrett Russell, opposite the Fly-Market, HAVE FOR SALE,  
NEW YORK Porter in bottles at 12s. per dozen, the quality preferable to any London porter.—Also, a few cases of excellent Claret; Sweet Oil and Sweet Wines, with an assortment of Liquors and Groceries, on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and retail. 90 3  
A good price will be given for quart bottles.

In a few Days will be Published, by  
**JOHN ANDERSON,** At Beckman's Slip, Price Six-pence, THE GROUP, A FARCE:

As lately Acted, and to be Re-acted, to the Wonder of all Spectator Intelligences;  
NIGHT head quarters, at Ambryna. In two acts. Dramatic Personae: Lord chief Justice Mansfield. Judge Meagre. Brigadier Macraill. Mum Mumbog, Esq. Sir Sparrow Spendall. Col. Hector Mufroom. Beau Trumps. Dick the Publican. Simple Sapling, Esq. Monsieur de Francois. Gully Crowbar, Esq. Dupe—Secretary of State. Scribble-rus Fribble. Commodore Baiteau. Collateralis—a new made judge. Attended by a swarm of court sycophants, hungry harpies, and unprincipled danciers, collected from the neighbouring villages, hovering over the stage in the shape of locusts, led by the Massachusetts in the form of a ballad; the rear brought up by Process, bearing a torch in one hand and a powder flask in the other: The whole supported by a mighty army and navy, from Blunderland, for the laudable purpose of enslaving its best friends.

**SCENE at BOSTON.**  
PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of John Roberts, an insolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the city of New-York, being one of the persons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons;" that he the said insolvent debtor has presented his petition to the honourable Daniel Morland, and Thomas Jones, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the supreme court of judicature for the province of New-York, which petition, with the account and inventory annexed to the same, agreeable to the directions of said act, and filed with the clerk of said court, for the inspection of his creditors,—and the said insolvent debtor, doth hereby notify his creditors, that he intends to apply to the said Judges, on Saturday the first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the chief Justice's chamber, situate in Smith Street, in said city, for his discharge, agreeable to the directions of said act.  
New-York Gaol, June 1st, 1775. 91 4

New-York, May 23, 1775.  
LAST night run away from the subscriber, living in New-York, a certain English servant man, named WILLIAM EDWARDS, about 20 years of age, and was imported by Captain Achland, from London, about 6 weeks ago; he is of a middle size, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, black hair, and blue eyes, and a fair smooth complexion; he is a tolerable good English scholar, and writes a fair intelligible hand: Had on when he absconded, a light coloured cloth jacket, and a flannel under jacket, a half worn beaver hat, a check shirt, Osnaburgh trousers, black worsted stockings, black five buckles; he is also took with him two pairs of blue breeches, one of cloth and the other of fustian, and an old checked shirt; he is remarkable for his affability and polite manner of talking to strangers. Whoever secures the said runaway in any of his Majesty's gaols in this province, shall have a reward of Two Dollars; and if taken out of this province, a reward of Three Dollars, on delivering him out.  
90 92. JOHN DEPEYSTER.

**THREE POUNDS Reward.**  
RUN-AWAY from the subscriber living in Morris County, East New-Jersey, a servant man bought last December, for a new comer into the country, by the name of Isaac Jones, but sworn before, sent to a doctor to be cured of the foul disease, declares his name to be Solomon Isaac, is a Jew, was born in London, came into this country ten years ago, served seven years in Virginia or Maryland, from thence came to New-York, was put in jail, had thirty lashes for stealing; then went to Philadelphia, where he was three times in goal and punished for stealing. He is about 36 years of age, about five feet five inches high, black complexion and black curled hair, speaks thick, and is a smart trim built fellow. Had on when he went away a half worn castor hat, an old light coloured worsted coat without pockets, a light blue jacket, leather breeches with wooden buttons, worsted stockings, good shoes and buckles, and a white flannel shirt; took with him a small loose coat without a cape, of brown coloured homespun kersey. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.  
HARTSMORN FITE RANDOLPH.  
As he is a grand villain, it is very likely he will change his apparel and name, and cut off his hair. He can speak High Dutch, and is pitted with the small pox.

FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL  
WHERE also are taught the useful and ornamental sciences of Geography, ancient and modern History, Logic, &c. kept near Kingsbridge, within fifteen Miles of New-York, by the Rev. J. P. TITARD, late Minister of the Reformed French Church, in said City, who undertakes likewise to fit Pupils for College or any University. 87—

**BY VIRTUE** of a power contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made and executed in due form of law, by John Hudson, to me the Subscriber, bearing date the second day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be exposed to sale at public Vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to the directions of an act of the legislature of the colony of New-York, entitled, "an act for the more effectual registry of mortgages, and for securing the Purchasers of mortgaged estates," passed the 19th of March, 1774. All that certain piece or parcel of Land, Messuage, or Tenement, situate, lying, and being in the town of Goshen, in Orange county, and province of New-York, being part of Lot No. 6. in the original division of said town, and is bounded as follows, (that is to say) beginning at a stake with stones about it, standing on the north west side of the high way leading through said town, and runs thence south, forty three degrees, and forty five minutes, west, thirty feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence north, forty six degrees and fifteen minutes, west, one hundred feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence north, forty three degrees and forty five minutes, east, thirty feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence south, forty six degrees and fifteen minutes, east, one hundred feet, to the place where it first began; containing three thousand square feet of land, whereon is a framed dwelling house with other improvements, all which will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, unless the principal money, together with the interest due thereon, and secured by the said mortgage, be paid and discharged before that time.

**WILLIAM HUDSON.**  
Blooming-Grove, Fe- } 78—1793  
bruary, 22. 1775.

New-York Golden-Mill, 16th May, 1775.  
RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, a servant lad, named WILLIAM PHILLIPS, a Corn-wainer by trade, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a fair and fresh complexion, and has short straight hair, of a lightish colour. He had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, and took with him, a claret coloured coat, and a green double breasted waistcoat; a pair of nanken breeches, also a pair of blue serge ditto, two new check shirts, and one white ditto; it is supposed that he is gone towards New-England. All persons, or masters of vessels, are forewarned not to harbour, or carry the said servant off, at their peril. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall have Five Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.  
90— JOHN KING.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
THE NEW STAGE COACHES, THAT constantly ply between New York and Philadelphia, the one sets out from Powles Hook ferry, opposite New-York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut streets, at the sign of the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at or before sunrise; and meet at Princeton the same nights, where they exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia; so as to perform the journey in two days from New York to Philadelphia. The price for each passenger in the coach, thirty shillings, and out passengers twenty shillings, pro. each passenger allowed to take 14 lb. baggage, and above that, to pay two pence per pound.

**THE FLYING MACHINE**  
STILL continues, and sets out every Monday and Thursday mornings, from Powles Hook ferry opposite New York, and from the sign of the Cross keys in Philadelphia, at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, and meet at Princeton the same nights, exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia, so as to perform the journey in two days. The price for each passenger twenty one shillings, and goods as usual, only each passenger allowed 14 lb. The passengers are desired to cross over the ferry to Powles Hook the evening before, as the stages set off early.  
It is hoped that this very expensive undertaking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's most obliged servant,  
JOHN MERCEAU.

**NEW-YORK:** Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE; Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Broadside are inserted for Nine Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and longer Advertisements in the same Proportion.



# S U P P L E M E N T

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER Numb. 1693.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.  
*An Account of the Commencement of Hostilities between Great Britain and America, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, by the Rev. Mr. William Gordon, of Roxbury, in a Letter to a Gentleman in England. (Published with the Consent of the Author.)*

MY DEAR SIR,  
I SHALL now give you a letter upon public affairs. This colony, judging itself possessed of an undoubted right to the charter'd privileges which had been granted by our glorious deliverer King William III. and finding that the continent was roused by the measures and principles of administration, was determined upon providing the necessary requisites for self defence, in case there should be an attempt to support the late unconstitutional acts by the point of the sword, and upon making that resistance which the laws of God and nature justified, and the circumstances of the people would admit, and so to leave it with the righteous judge of the world to settle the dispute. Accordingly the Provincial Congress, substituted by the inhabitants in lieu of the General Assembly, which could not convene but by the call of the Governor, prepared a quantity of stores for the service of an army, whenever the same might be brought into the field. These stores were deposited in various places; many of them at Concord, about 20 miles from Charlestown, which lies on the other side of the river, opposite to Boston, answering to Southwark, but without the advantage of a bridge. It was apprehended by numbers, from the attempt made to surprise some cannon at Salem on February 26, that there would be something of the like kind in other places, and many were uneasy, after the resolutions of the Parliament were known, that any quantity of stores was within so small a distance of Boston, while there was no regular force established for the defence of them. Several were desirous of raising an army instantly upon hearing what had been determined at home, but it was judged best upon the whole not to do it, as that step might be immediately construed to the disadvantage of the colony by the enemies of it, and might not meet with the unanimous approbation of the Continental Congress. Here I must break off for a few minutes, to inform you, by way of episode, that on the 30th of March the Governor ordered out about 1200 men, to parade fit for the distance of five miles to Jamaica Plains, and so round by the way of Dorchester back again; in performing which military exploit, they did considerable damage to the stone fences, which occasioned a Committee's being formed, and waiting upon the Provincial Congress, then at Concord, on the point of adjourning, which prevented their adjournment, and lengthened out the session till the news of what Parliament had done reached them on April 3d, by a vessel from Falmouth, which brought the account before the Governor had received his dispatches, so that obnoxious persons took the advantage of withdrawing from Boston, or keeping away, that they might not be caught by the General, were orders for that given him from home, as there is much reason to suppose was the case, from a hint in an intercepted letter of Mr. Mauduit's to Commissioner Hollowell, and from subsequent intelligence. The Tories had been for a long while filling the officers and soldiers with the idea, that the Yankees would not fight, but would certainly run for it, whenever there was the appearance of hostilities on the part of the regulars. They had repeated the story so often, that they themselves really believed it, and the military were persuaded to think the same, in general, so that they held the country people in the utmost contempt. The officers had discovered, especially since the warlike feat of tarring and feathering, a disposition to quarrel, and to provoke the people to begin, that they might have some colour for hostilities: This cast of mind was much increased upon the news of what Parliament had resolved upon; the people however bore insults patiently, being determined that they would not be the aggressors. At length the General was fixed, upon sending a de-

tachment to Concord to destroy the stores, having been, I apprehend, worried into it by the native Tories that were about him, and confirmed in his design by the opinion of his officers, about ten of whom, on the 18th of April, passed over Charlestown ferry, and by the Neck through Roxbury, armed with swords and pistols, and placed themselves on different parts of the road in the night, to prevent all intelligence, and the country's being alarmed; they stopped various persons, threatening to blow their brains out, ordering them to dismount, &c. The grenadier and light infantry companies had been taken off duty some days, under pretence of learning a new exercise, which made the Bostonians jealous; one and another were confirmed in their suspicions by what they saw and heard on the 18th, so that expresses were forwarded to alarm the country, some of whom were secured by the officers on the road; the last had not got out of town more than about five minutes, ere the order arrived to stop all persons from leaving the town. An alarm was spread in many places (to some the number of officers on the road to Concord proved an alarm) however, as there had been repeated false ones, the country was at a loss what to judge. On the first of the night, when it was very dark, the detachment, consisting of all the grenadiers and light infantry, the flower of the army, to the amount of 800, or better, officers included, the companies having been filled up, and several of the inimical torified natives, repaired to the boats, and got into them just as the moon rose, crossed the water, landed on Cambridge side, took through a private way to avoid discovery, and therefore had to go through some places up to their thighs in water. They made a quick march of it to Lexington, about 13 miles from Charlestown, and got there by half an hour after four. Here I must pause again, to acquaint you that in the morning of the 19th, before we had breakfasted, between eight and nine, the whole neighbourhood was in alarm; the minute men (so called from their having agreed to turn out at a minute's warning) were collecting together; we had an account that the regulars had killed six of our men at Lexington; the country was in an uproar; another detachment was coming out of Boston; and I was desired to take care of myself and partner.

I concluded that the brigade was intended to support the grenadiers and light infantry, and to cover their retreat, in which I was not mistaken. The brigade took out two cannon, the detachment had none. Having sent off my books, which I had finished packing up the day before, conjecturing what was coming on from the moment I had heard of the resolutions of Parliament, tho' I did not expect it till the reinforcement arrived, we got into our chaise, and went to Dedham. At night we had it confirmed to us, that the regulars had been roughly handled by the Yankees, a term of reproach for the New-Englanders, when applied by the regulars. The Brigade under Lord Percy marched out, playing, by way of contempt, *Yankee Doodle*; they were afterwards told, they had been made to dance to it. Soon after the affair, knowing what untruths are propagated by each party in matters of this nature, I concluded that I would ride to Concord, enquire for myself, and not rest upon the depositions that might be taken by others; accordingly I went the last week. The Provincial Congress have taken depositions, which they have forwarded to Great Britain; but the Ministry and pretended friends to government will cry them down, as being evidence from party persons and rebels; the like may be objected against the present account, as it will materially contradict what has been published in Boston, though not expressly, yet as is commonly supposed, by authority; however with the impartial world, and those who will not imagine me capable of sacrificing honesty to the old, at present heretical, principles of the revolution, it may have some weight. Before Major Pitcairn arrived at Lexington signal guns had been fired, and the bells had been rung to give the alarm; but let not the sound of bells lead you to think of a ring of bells like

what you hear in England; for they are only small sized bells, one in a parish, just sufficient to notify to the people the time for attending worship, &c. Lexington being alarmed, the train band or militia, and the alarm men (consisting of the aged and others exempted from turning out, excepting upon an alarm) repaired in general to the common, close in with the Meeting house, the usual place of parade; and there were present when the roll was called over about one hundred and thirty of both, as I was told by Mr. Daniel Harrington, Clerk to the company, who further said, that the night being chilly, so as to make it uncomfortable being upon the parade, they having received no certain intelligence of the regulars being upon their march, and being waiting for the same, the men were dismissed, to appear again at the beat of drum. Some who lived near went home, others to the public house at the corner of the common. Upon information being received about half an hour after, that the troops were not far off, the remains of the company who were at hand collected together, to the amount of about 60 or 70, by the time the regulars appeared, but were chiefly in a confused state, only a few of them being drawn up, which accounts for other witnesses making the number less, about 30. There were present, as spectators, about 40 more, scarce any of whom had arms. The printed account tells us, indeed, that they observed about 200 armed men. Possibly the intelligence they had before received had frightened those that gave the account to the General, so that they saw more than double. The said account, which has little truth in it, says, that Major Pitcairn galloping up to the head of the advanced companies, two officers informed him, that a man (advanced from those that assembled) had presented his musket, and attempted to shoot them, but the piece flamed in the pan. The simple truth I take to be this, which I received from one of the prisoners at Concord in free conversation, one James Marr, a native of Aberdeen, in Scotland, of the 4th regiment, who was upon the advanced guard, consisting of six, besides a sergeant and corporal. They were met by three men on horse-back before they got to the meeting-house a good way; an officer bid them stop; to which it was answered, you had better turn back, for you shall not enter the town; when the said three persons rode back again, and at some distance one of them offered to fire, but the piece flamed in the pan, without going off. I asked Marr, whether he could tell if the piece was designed at the soldiers, or to give an alarm? he could not say which. The said Marr further declared, that when they and the others were advanced, Major Pitcairn said to the Lexington company, (which, by the by, was the only one there) stop you rebels! and he supposed that the design was to take away their arms; but upon seeing the regulars they dispersed, and a firing commenced, but who fired first he could not say. The said Marr, together with Evan Davies, of the 23d, George Cooper, of the 23d, and William McDonald, of the 38th, respectively assured me in each other's presence, that being in the room where John Bateman, of the 52d, was (he was in an adjoining room, too ill to admit of my conversing with him) they heard the said Bateman say, that the regulars fired first, and saw him go thro' the solemnity of confirming the same by an oath on the bible. Samuel Lee, a private in the 18th regiment, Royal Irish, acquainted me, that it was the talk among the soldiers that Major Pitcairn fired his pistol, then drew his sword and ordered them to fire; which agrees with what Levi Harrington, a youth of 14 last November, told me, that being upon the common, and hearing the regulars were coming up, he went to the meeting-house, and saw them down in the road, on which he returned to the Lexington company—that a person on horseback rode round the meeting, and came towards the company that way, said some thing loud, but could not tell what, rode a little further, then slept and fired a pistol, which was the first report heard, then another on horseback fired his pistol, then 3 or 4 regulars fired their guns, upon which, hearing



